PROSTAVERY STATISTICS.

al have resorted to facts," said Senator Butler, in his speech in the Senate on the Nebraska bill, and facts are stubborn things in argument." He had just caused to be read a series of partial statistics of the comparative amounts of pauperism, church accommodations, and lensey, in Massachusetts, Connecticut. Tennessee, and Kentucky, prepared by Mr. Anderson of Missouri:

"I have been at some pains to procure from official and authentic sources a few statements omewhat illustrative of these questions, and respectfully submit the following facts and figures for the purpose of comparing accounts with our Northern neighbors. The United

States census shows that The population of Massachusetts is The population of Tennessee is

Tennessee execss of inhabitants, -PAUPERISM. Massachusetts has 5,549 paupers 591 Excess in Massachusetts, - 4,958

demonstrated; for, what on earth could these - Massichusets, with 8,126 inhabitants less than Tennesser, has over eight times as many Yankees be making liquor for, if not to drink it? And so, exulting over these statistics of Mr. Anderson, he condescends to put in a word of extenuation and apology for the ter-Massachusatts. rible pauperism, infidelity, and drunkenness, of

Excess of Massachusetts, "I have drawn no contrast," he says, "in "Thus, this State, that boasts of its moral all that I have said. I have not claimed for the South any superiority, and I have not detracted from the North any of her merits; nor do I intend to do so now. The pauperism, and religious attainments, its exemption from Slavery, and the supposed evils attendant upon t, has three times and a half the amount of asanity that exists in Tennessee. the lunacy, and the drunkenness, in those States may be attributable to a very different cause, from the fact that they are a non-slaveholding population. It may arise from the fact that there is a more dense population than that which exists in the States with which they "CHURCHES "Masachusetts, 1.430-1 to every 695 per-

have been brought into comparison; or it may arise from the fact that—

"PAUPERISM -Connecticut, 1,744-or. 1 to every 253 inhabitants. Kentucky, 777.

"Kentucky, with three times the population has less than half the number of paupers-or. only one to every 1;380 inhabitants. INSANE .- Connecticut, 462-or, 1 to every

inhabitants. "Kentucky, 507-or, not 1 to every 1 937 -CHURCHES .- Connecticut, 719-or.

itants including her slaves. "THE MANUFACTURE OF ARDENT SPIRITS. Massichusetts and Connecticut, jointly, manufacture annually the immense amount of 4 037 000 gallons, "Kentucky and Tennessee only 2,148,945

As to Pauperism, we showed the other day, that comparing all the free States with all the slave States, the number of paupers receiving public support, was in 1850, a little larger in the former than the latter; that this was no exact criterion of the amount of actual pauperism in the two sections, as it is well known that public charities are more ample in one section than in the other; that the great class of laborand while we would defend the South in all than in the other : that the great class of laborare chiefly slaves in one section, while they are all free in the other; that the slaves of the South are paupers at private charge; and that, owing to the protracted and extreme cold measure of the North, we might naturally expect more physical suffering there than in the pect more physical suffering there, than in the genial climes of the South, other things being equal-a supposition verified by the Census. The table relied upon by Mr. Butler is a deceptive one. It compares old and densely peopled States, in a high Northern latitude, with new and sparsely peopled States, in less rigorous latitudes. It compares the whole number of paupers in Massachusetts, native and foreign, with the whole number in Tennessee which has scarcely any foreign paupers; and it takes the whole population of each State, as a basis for calculating the proportion, when in Tennessee 240,000 of the popharge, must be thrown out of the account. Why did not Mr. Anderson compare Tennesse, Kentucky, and Missouri, with Ohio, Indisas, and Illinois? Adjoining each other, slike in productions, soil, and climate, and chiefly agricultural, the principal difference heir system of labor. And what does the isus show in relation to them? That the number of paupers relieved in the year 1850. public expense, was, in the three slave ates, as 1 to 654 of the whole free popula-

As to insanity. The true comparison is bedusachusetts has no slaves. The proportion of insane in Massachusetts is as 1 to 605; in larger amount of insanity in the former State. But let us have the whole truth, for it is instructive. The Census also furnishes statistics them, will find that the number of idiots in lennessee is as 1 to 962 of the entire free populution, in Massachusetts as 1 to 1,256, showing a much larger amount of idiocy in the .. Comparisons of the new free States with the new slave States, of the old free States with the old slave States, and of all the free States with all the slave States, show similar results. Insanity on the whole is more prevalent in the free States than in the slaveholding, idiocy, decidedly more prevalent in the

Next, in regard to church accommodation

\$667,550 981,400 material of her most valuable 415,500 6 455,216 4.257.522 \$12,777,188 kentucky \$298,700 744,316

604 637

318.819

510,624

\$2 477.096

WASSACHUSETTS. Value of Product. on \$222,400

12 710 565

\$35,176 293

Value of Products
a \$670,618

254.325

676,100

16 637

This table will enable us to understand why

"Mr. Everett. Will my friend from South

"Mr. Butler. Certainly.
"Mr. Everett. I simply rise to say that

The venerable Senator, by an examination

the House of Representatives, will be glad to

WHIG ANTI-SLAVERY-INDEPENDENT DE-

A few days since, a meeting of the Whig

members of the Massachusetts Legislature and

delegates from unrepresented towns was held

at Boston, for the purpose of choosing a Whig

" Resolved, That the Whigs of Massachusetts

ever quarter the application may come.

'Kasolved, That the bill now pending in Congress, known as the Nebraska bill, and in-

volving the repeal of the Missouri Compro-

mise, is a measure so iniquitous in its charac-

ter, so hostile to every principle of justice, and involves so gross a violation of public honor,

These resolutions met with strong opposition

from several prominent gentlemen, but were

of the more advanced of the Northern Whigs,

who wish to see the reconstruction of the Whig

Let us see what that position is: 1st. Non-

interference with Slavery where it now is. 2d.

Opposition to allowance of Slavery in territory

low free. 3d. ly the Compromise of 1820 shall

be repealed, opposition to the admission of more

This platform will permit the continuance

How different the simple, comprehensive

platform of the Independent Demogracy. No

Slavery outside of slave States; no slave sell-

ing or slave catching under National legisla-

tion; abolition of State Slavery by State law.

Who doubte to day that this sentiment ex-

presses the wish of a large majority in every

free State, and of respectable minorities in

the trammels of worn-out organizations, and

form themselves a living Democracy, capable,

by denationalizing Slavery and decentralizing

power, of a thorough reform in our internal

affairs, and, at the same time, because untram-

meiled by the Slave Power, of a bold and manly

Why, then, should not the People cast aside

many slave States?

finally adopted by a large majority.

They may be taken as defining the

of Senator Douglas, read as follows:

Carolina yield me the floor for a moment?

It might not be fair to do so."

speak for themselves.

\$1,623,990

6 310

- 19,712,461

2 235 675

295.192

Wrought Iron

our tonnage outgrown hers—our resources have more necessary to her than here is to us. A neutral nation that supplies her yearly with is that Connecticut and Massachusetts, staid and sober as they are represented manufacwar, requiring for its successful prosecution, ture more than twice as much ardent spirits that her resources should be husbanded and as Kentucky and Tennessee. If Mr. Anaintained unimpaired. Her vital interests derson could only show that they consumed ould enforce careful respect for our rights as twice as much, he would be a very happy neutral nation; and as to Russia, she will man. But Senator Butler thinks this is fairly

nardly have the power, should she feel inclined, trespass upon them. The only danger to be apprehended is, from irresponsible acts of violence by the commanders armed vessels, who are too prone to abuse wer, where they think they can do it with punity; and it is for the prevention of such acts, that a well-organized, active naval force, such as has been recommended by Mr. Dobbin. is precisely adapted. As to getting up a naval make for peace," no nation will wantonly assail us. It would not pay.

THE HULSEMANN LETTER

Massachusetts relieves, annually, from eleven to twelve thousand foreign paupers, who are thrown in upon us in consequence of the great tide of immigration from Europe.

"Mr. Butler. I was about to suggest that The revelations made by the New York Post esterday, have attracted much attention, but are not universally relied upon in this city. It as one of the causes. I do not mention these things as matter of reproach to the North, at will be seen by the letter we elsewhere quote, all; but I was going on to show that I, who that Mr. Everett is charged with having imrepresent the South, will not take advantage of matters of this kind to throw either the one or puted its authorship to Mr. Webster. It will be found also, by reference to Mr. Webster's the other section into the shade of the contrast. speech at the Kossuth banquet in this city, that he distinctly claimed its authorship. "I wrote that letter," were his words. of the facts we have presented, or by looking at the Census returns as published by order of

PENNSYLVANIA ON NEBRASKA.-In the State Senate, Mr. Kunkel introduced resolutions earfind that there was not the least occasion for estly and solemnly protesting "against the this gracious display of magnanimity. Free reneal or modification of that section of the Labor Institutions there, as everywhere else, act of Congress, for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a State, which prohibits involuntary servitude north of 36 deg. 30 min." These resolutions passed on the 23d ult. by the following vote:

YEAS-Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darlington, Darsie, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, Hendricks, Kinzer, Kunkel, McClintock, McFarland, Mellinger, Piatt, Price, Skinner, and Sli-

State Central Committee for the ensuing year. NAYS-Messrs. Buckalew, Cresswell, Foulk-Mr. Kimball, an Anti-Slavery Whig, offered rod, Fry, Goodwin, Haldeman, B. D. Hamlin, E. W. Hamlin, Hiester, Hogs, Jamison, Quig-gle, Sager, Wherry, and McCaelin, Speaker—15. two resolutions, which, modified with his consent, by striking out a sentence denunciatory Three Democrats only voted in favor of the resolutions. Mr. Jamison, the member from the Indiana District ment, concerning the imprisonment of Martin Koszta. Laid on the table, and ordered to be the Indiana District, voted against them, and printed. thereby offended some of his constituents. A Harrisburg correspondent of the Apalachian way interfere with the maintenance of Slavery where it is now recognised by law, yet we are comes to the defence of Mr. J., but his reasonopposed to permitting another square inch of ings do not satisfy the editor of that print, who remarks:

territory, now free, to be trodden by a slave; "Our Representative in Congress, we do not doubt, is in every way qualified to discharge the duties of his position; but this is no reason why the Legislature of Pennsylvania should refuse to place itself on record, and throw the and determined opposition to the admission of another slave State into the Union, from whatweight of its influence against one of the most unmitigated attempts ever made to open free territory to the blight of Slavery. If it is ercnee to the duty on salt, there can be nothing wrong in doing the same in regard to an attempt to repeal a provision against Slavery, that we are only surprised that an honest man, either North or South, can be found to sustain which has stood since 1820, and which no sys tematic attempt has ever before been made to

The Apolachian is an Old Line Democratic print, and its testimony may be relied on Mr. Jamison, it says, "has taken a position on this subject which we cannot approve, and which we do not believe is in accordance with the feeling of his constituents." .

THE VOTE OF CONNECTICUT.

The Connecticut Courant publishes complete returns of the late election in that State for Fovernor, which sum up as follows: Dutton. Ingham. Chapman. Hooker Hartford 6.003 4.211 New Haven 3.824 4.981 2 475 272 Fairfield 3,127 3 810 1,720

of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and of the slave trade in licensed and enrolled vessels 3 142 1.900 456 1 869 of the United States, and of the sale of men, Windham 1 394 2 298 515 733 women, and children, under the process of Fed-779 1,462 1.767 920 116 495 eral Courts, and of the Fugitive Slave Act. It 19,537 28,216 10,570 2,572 is silent as to whether Slavery is to be allowed in Utah and New Mexico. It makes opposi-It will be seen that Mr. logbam has a maority against him of 4,463. Last year Gov.

tion to the admission of more slave States con-Seymour's majority was 1,208. Dutton and Chaiman are both Whigs, the latter having tingent on the repeal of the Missouri probibibeen supported as the Temperance candidate.

The Senate is composed of sixteen Whigs and five Democrats; the House of Representatives of one hundred and twenty-eight Whigs, It needs but a glance to convince any reflecting man, at all acquainted with the subject, that no successful contest can be waged with and ninety-five Democrats.

The Legislature being Whig in both branches the Slave Interest and the Slave Power on this platform. And yet this is the Anti-Slavery gives them the control of the choice of State Whig Platform of Massachusetts. hoers and of United States Senator.

THE VOTE OF RHODE ISLAND

The returns from Rhode Island are also com-We copy the vote for Governor from

Counties. 4.093 39 - 1.454 834 Newport Kent . Washington 833 - 1,325 332 231 - 9112

The people have made no choice of Lieut. Governor and other State officers. The Whig candidates, however, will be elected by the Legislature, in which parties are divided as ollows: Senate - Whigs 19, Democrats 13; House-Whigs 41, Democrats 31.

tion on Monday, for Mayor and municipal offi-cers, was a complete and overwhelming tri-umph of the Benton Democrats over the con-

strates that the Democrats can elect their

administration of our foreign affairs? ST. LOUIS ITEMS OUR POSITION AS A NEUTRAL NATION The City Election .- The result of the elec

Apprehensions are expressed in many quarters that in the event of a general war in Europe, our commerce would be exposed to the character of these accommodations, by figures thowing that the value of church property in Massachusetts is \$10,205,284; in Tennessee, \$1,208,762!
Werily, Mr. Butler, "facts are stubborn things," and the statistics furnished in regard to the manufacture of archen epirits are rather ludirous that their manufacture of archen epirits are rather under any claim, which she may at some time contains the consumption of "the critty" would be more to the point; and we doubt not that our friends in Kentucky and Tennessee, but for the ressumption of the consumption of the consumption of the saturage. It is very true that Massachusects and Connecticut manufacture twice as much ardent spirits as Kentucky and Tennessee, but for the same reason that their manufactures of these States For example; here is a table, which we comparative amounts of manufacturing entered the comparative and the comparative and the comparative same outrages to which it was subjected in the

compile from the Census returns, showing as Colonies which had but lately escaped from will cheer the Democracy to redoubled efforts beginning, should not bind the whole people

pared with what they are now. She was not culation for some days, which on yesterday adependent upon us for the supply of the raw sumed a more definite character, relative to the sumed a more definite character, relative to the appointment of Postmaster, in this city. It is said that a Mr. Armstrong has received the appointment. The credibility of the rumor is much affected by the fact, that his appointment would display an intention, on the part of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Campbell, to outrage and insult the Democracy of St. Louis. It is affirmed that the individual to whom rumor has assigned the long generaled office type the or for the consumption of a large proportion of her experts; so that our enmity or friendship

could not seriously affect her interests. Since then, our population has quadrupledecome inexhaustible — our friendship is even has assigned the long suspended effice, tore the Damooratic ticket, yesterday, on the public streets, and vilified and abused the gentlemen products to the value of one hundred and twenty-four millions, articles of subsistence for her population, raw material for her looms, and furnishes a market for a hundred millions of the products of her industry, it would be madness for her Government to trifle with, in a war, requiring for its successful prosecution, abuse of Col. Benton.

If the Administration have really done this

thing—if it have, in addition to the many wretched appointments it has made in this State, overflowed the cup of abomination by the appointment of Mr. Armstrong—we can only say that it exhibits a low malice, unknown to honorable men, and a defiance of popular sentiment, which the Democracy of Missouri will not fail to punish, although the men whose public acts have sunk them beneath contempt may be unworthy objects of the people's wrati Missouri Democrat. The Whig press is frantic with joy over this appointment, and the main one, the Republican,

says:
"He is opposed to Benton in every shape armament to equal those of England and France, nobody dreams of it, nor is it necessary, for all the mischief that could be done by such armaments to us, did those Powers cherish any hostility towards us, would be more than repaid by letting loose hundreds of privateers upon their commerce. The truth rivateers upon their commerce. The truth ministration could not trust him, and they have we can see no reason for becoming at all cast him off, and now we shall see where he belligerent. If we pursue "those things that stands. The people of this State, too, will make for peace," no nation will wantenly as the absurdity of attempting to sustain a man who has no influence either with the President or the Senate or the House.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. Senate, Thursday, April 6, 1854. Mr. Everett presented the resolutions adopted by the town of Dedham, Massachusetts, remonstrating against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into territory now free.

Also, the memorial of citizens of Gettysburg. Pennsylvania, praying that freedom of religious worship be secured to American citizens in for-Mr. Clayton presented the memorial of th Agricultural Society of Newcastle county, Delaware, remonstrating against the passage

of the Homestead bill. Mr. Hamlin presented the memorial of G. B. Clarke, of Maine, praying that certain continental money held by him, he redeemed. The following-named hills were considered and passed:
A bill for the relief of Harriet Leavenworth,

widow of the late Brevet Brigadier Genera A bill to extend the limits of the collection

district of Milwaukie, Wisconsin, and for other A bill for the relief of Joseph Smith. The Chair laid before the Senate a commu

cation from the State Department, transmit ting certain correspondence, called for by a resolution of the Senate, between the Ameri can Consul at Smyrna and the State Depart-The Senate then proceeded to the consider-

House of Representatives, April 6, 1854. The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the President, transmitting the papers called for by resolution in relation

to the Black Warrior seizure; which were re-ferred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Churchwell, by consent, called up the New Orleans and San Francisco semi monthly mail bill reported yesterday, and addressed the House in support of it. A peculiarity of proper to pass resolutions of instruction in ref- this bill is, that it proposes that the mai

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, also supported the bill with earnestness. He contended that enterprise was needed in the business.

Mr. McMullen oppposed the bill on various

grounds; and, in the course of his remarks, it ecame apparent that the bill had not the hearty sanction of the Post Office Committee, who had formally reported it.

Pending the consideration of this bill,

Mr. Phelps, by consent, reported back from the Committee of Ways and Means the Deficiency bill, as returned from the Senate, with certain amendments; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to

be printed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, when Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, said that there were two bills before the committee; one of them contains the Badger and the Clayton amendments. But in both bills is a declaratory repeal of the Missouri Compromise The territory for which Governments are to be established is twice as large as France. There is no question in this day and generation of mere importance. When the formed, Slavery was not proscribed. The South came into the Union under circumstances that still exist. It has not assented to any change. He believed that the national flag would protect Slavery wherein no positive law

Nor did he deny the principle of squatter sovereignty. Congress has authority over the national domain—over a territory as over a dockyard, but not in derogation of the rights f the People. It was not proposed to affirm that Congress may not have power to interdict Slavery, but he was clear that it was a power

that ought not to be exercised. He concluded by expressing the belief that the bill will pass; and he appealed to Mr. Cutting to keep faith with the House and fulfill his promise. If he should, the measure is safe.

Mr. Smith, of New York followed. He said the Slavery question was up again in Congress. It will not keep down. The President had tried to keep it down; members of Congress had humbled themselves to aid him. But all

was of no avail. It will rise. This is not strange if we consider the power of truth. The grass will grow, the water run, and it is needless for men to attempt to control the morals of the world. Canute was wise compared with those who attempt this. Truth is the power -that brings up the ques-

tion. It lives and reigns forever. Every ques-tion in the eye of truth is unsettled, and must be agitated. Slavery will be an unsettled question until banished by Truth. Slavery is the hugest lie on earth. It makes chattels of map. In chattelizing man, it denies that man is man, and

But he was opposed to the Nebraska bill he cause it proscribes the colored man-because it excludes or proscribes the immigrant; thirdly, because it contains the deceptive idea of non-intervention. The bill does not recognise this

the comparative amounts of manufacturing enterprise in the four States which Senator Butler delights to compare:

The above profit the Ceasus returns, showing the Ceasus returns, showing the comparative amounts of manufacturing enterprise in the four States which Senator Butler delights to compare:

The above profit the renef of the sunferer.

The above profit to sunferer.

The above

promise, for he never approved of that compromise. It was an iniquitous c mpromise. It affirmed that men were men in one region, and without the attributes of men els where. He n like manner denounced the Compromise of 1850. He rejoiced that the Slave Power had poured contempt upon them. They were, so to speak, compromises between God and the

In the fifth and last place, he was opposed to the bill because it admits that slave States may be formed out of the territories. The Anti-Slavery party were heretofore accused of having brought up this strife. Now, it is admitted that the Pro Slavery party has done it.

A voice: I do not.

Mr. Smith. Indeed! It is a proposition to exend Slavery. Have the foes of Stavery done it!

He was gratified when Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Clingman, expressed them-selves in favor of agitation. He rejoiced at the

prospect of continued agitation.

The subject would now be discussed, and the title of Slavery would be tested! The original number of States was but thirteen. There are now fifteen slave States. It is time the aggressor should be repelled. Slavery is nothing but an aggressor—an aggressor on all that is good.

Slavery and Liberty cannot dwell together There must be a conquest of one.

If what is now demanded for Slavery — the fugitive returned, the Lemmon property re-turned, and the Territories enslaved—Liberty must perish.

He denied that Slavery could exist in the

States to be formed out of the territory in dispute; affirmed that it could not constitutionally exist anywhere. Standing alone here and speaking for him self, he proclaimed all his opinions, claiming no colleague but truth, and asking none to

share his responsibility.

Mr. Smith was still speaking when our re Senate, Friday, April 7, 1854.

Mr. Mason moved that the Senate proceed the consideration of Executive business. He said that the public interests required, in his ppinion, that the private calendar should postponed, and that the Senate should consider utive business. After some remarks by Messra Stuart and

Mr. Pearce objected to the motion The Senate then proceeded to the considera-tion of the bills on the private calendar. This being objection day, a large number of bills bjected to and postponed. The follow ing, not being objected to, were passed:
For the relief of Thomas Muller.

For the relief of Mrs. Sally J. B. Cochrane, widow of the late Lieut. R. E. Cochrane. For the relief of Thomas B. Parsons. For the relief of Amos Knapp. For the relief of George Morell. House bill for the relief of Lyman N. Cook. House bill for the relief of Emelie Hooe, widow of Captain Hoce.

House bill for the relief of Hezekiah John House bill for the relief of Mary Deany. House bill for the relief of Aaron Stafford House bill for the relief of Silas Champion House bill for the relief of Wm B. Edward Bill for the relief of Mary Carlton.

Bill for the relief of G. J. Pendergrast. the late St. John E. Bispham. Bill for the relief of Thomas S Russell House bill for the relief of Alton Nelson Bill for the relief of James Wormsley. Bill for the relief of E J. McLane. Bill authorizing the legal representatives Antoine Vasquez, Hypolite Vasquez, Joseph Vasquez, and John Colligan, to enter certain

ands in Missouri. Bill for the relief of Alexander Lea Bill for the relief of Gideon Hotchkis Bill to confirm the claim of Duswan De La Croix to a tract of land therein mentioned. Bill for the relief of Robert Jemison and Bill for the relief of Almanzon Huston

House of Representatives, April 7, 1854. The Speaker laid before the House a son munication from the Post Office Department, transmitting certain information in relation to the contract for carrying the mail on the route between Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama, compliance with a resolution adopted on Monday last; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. This being private bill day, several bills from the Senate were taken up from the Speaker's table, and appropriately referred. The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday was then resumed, being the hill to authorize the Postmaster General to con-

tract for the transportation of the mail twice a Europe, is that of a neutral; that the rights nouth between New Orleans and San Francis | of our citizens abroad must be respected ; co, according to time.

The question was taken on Mr. McMullen's

of the Whole, when a quorum did not vote. A correspondence between this and any of the call of the House was thereupon ordered at twenty minutes past twelve o'cleck, which was, on motion, arrested in its progress.

Mr. Orr moved that the consideration of the

bill be postponed for three weeks; but Mr. Phelps moved that the bill be laid on the table; which motion, having precedence, was decided in the negative-yeas 86, nays 78 Mr. Orr withdrew his motion to postpone, to enable Mr. Latham to address the House. Mr. Latham said that he was not prepared to defend the bill in all its details. would take occasion to show that the principle of this bill is calculated to remedy a defect n the Post Office Department's arrangements at present, and to enable that Department to become a self-sustaining establishment. He affirmed that the Department at present suffered tive of good results.

Mr. Bocock said the proposition was one of in other than the mail conveyances, on account of the more speady transit accessible. The proposed bill would at the same time increase the speed and reduce the price of mail transit, Mr. McMullen argued the necessity of referring the bill to the Committee of the Whole. The consideration of the subject was here

interrupted, and Mr. Parker, by consent, presented a report from the Committee on the Jadiciary, for the defrayment of the expenses of the trial of the conspirators in the Martha Washington case, in the State of Arkansas, during the present

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, objected; but Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, explained, that the money appropriated would not be expended in money appropriated would not be expended in At one o'clock, the House went into Committee and the Deficiency bill. the State courts, unless the Scoretary of the Treasury should regard it as absolutely necessary. He also said that the con-pirators had operated in many States, from New York to Louisiana, upon the great national highways of commerce.

Mr. Jones of Tennessee said he could not see Hudson who had so voted. He held in his why the United States Government should be hand resolutions from the Legislature of Maine, made a party to the trial. The rivers no more not requiring, but requesting that he should than the railroads were properly under nation-oppose the bill. Ordinarily he would bow with mittee of foreigners had been formed. al supervision. The tendencies to centraliza great respect to so respectable a body; but he

no more interest in the trials than the State of merit his consideration. Massachusetts. It could not be expected that either State would incur the requisite expenses.

Mr. Jones said the sufferers by the depredations of the criminals should look to it, and elected, how a Governor had been elected, and see to their punishment. He opposed the ap- how an ism, called a temperance party, had acpropriation, because it was a bad precedent.

Mr. Carothers arose to address the House in isia, and Free-Soilers, and a coalition of all of

Senate, Monday, April 10, 1854. Mr. Seward presen el the memorial of Bern-hard Behrena, of New York, (in German.) praying that the word Slavery, wherever it och in the Nebraska bill, he stricken out. Of one hundred and fifty citizens of Washington county, New York, for the prohibition of Slavery in all Territories, especially Nebras-

ka; the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; the prohibition of the inter-slave trade and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Of citizens of Haverstraw, New York, again the abrogation of the Missouri Compromi Of two hundred and eight men and women

of two hundred that eight men and women of northern New Hampshire, to the same effect.

Of forty-five ministers of the Gospel, of Rochester, New York, to the same effect.

Of 1,672 citizens of Detroit, Michigan; Of the church and congregation of the Congregational Church at Lebanon, New York; Of citizens of Charleston, New York; Of three hundred and fifty citizens of Nia

ra county, Yew York: of sixty citizens of Grand Rapids, Michigan—all against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Everett presented the resolutions adopted by the town of Hempstead, Massachusetts,

against the Nebraska bill.

Mr. Foot presented the resolutions adopted by the town of Randolph, Vermont, against the passage of the same bill. Mr. Smith presented three memorials against he Nebraska bill, from citizens of Connecticut Messrs. Seward and Smith presented memo-

ials in favor of securing freedom of conscience to American citizens in foreign countries. Mceses. Seward, Smith, and Samner, pro sented memorials praying a reduction of

Messrs. Seward and Smith presented mer rials praying the passage of the act granting a homestead on the public lands to actual set-

Mr. Fish submitted the following resolution Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of the correspondence of Mr. Barnard, late United States Minister in Prussia, with the United States Consul at Bremen, and of that Consul with the Government of Bremen, relative to the case of Conrad Schmidt, a naturalized citizen of the United States, arrested at Bremen, and detained there upon a requi sition from the Government of Hanover, clair ing Schmidt as a subject of that Kingdom. Also, a copy of a letter addressed by Mr Barnard, while Minister of the United States at Berlin, to his Majesty the King of Prussis in October, 1852, on the subject of religious toleration, and of a despatch addressed by Mr. Barnard to the Department of State in refer-

ence thereto.
Also, copies of the correspondence of the Legation of the United States at Berlin, with the Minister of the Grand Duchy of Baden at Berlin, in regard to the arrest and mal-treatment of E. G. Dana, W. B. Dwight, and Dr. Ram-say, citizens of the United States, at Hoidelberg, in the Grand Duchy of Baden.

Mr. Weller objecting, the resolution was

Mr. Cass submitted resolutions directing an nquiry as to the expediency of constructing a istom-house and marine hespital at Detroit. Michigan; and also as to increasing the mai facilities of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan

which resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Mason gave notice of a bill allowing the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to extend their road to the Potomac river, at a point near the city of Washington. Mr. Badger introduced a bill extending the District of Columbia the provisions of the act allowing notaries public to take and certify

oaths and affirmations in certain cases. On motion of Mr. Gwin, the Senate proceed ed to the consideration of a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. Mr. Gwin read a speech in support of the bill. He pointed out the great benefits to remilitary points of view.

The bill was then postponed till te-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

House of Representatives, April 10, 1854. The Speaker appenned the first business in order to be the motion of Mr. Florence made on Monday last, to suspend the rules, to enable him to present a resolution for the promotion of Commander Dungan R. Ingraham. Mr. Florence, for the present, withdrew the

Mr. Dean asked leave to present a resolution, which was read for information. It was to the effect that the position of the United States, with respect to the impending war in the right of search will not be tolerated; "the flag protects the cargo;" and that the motion to commit the bill to the Committee of President be requested to communicate any recognise the neutrality of Sweden. The Prus Governments of Europe on this subject. Mr. Walker objected to the presentation

the resolution.

Mr. Dean moved the suppension of the rules; which was decided in the affirmative—

yeas 103, nays 41. tions affirm our duty with respect to possible emergencies. He said the British ministers had, so far as understood, evaded meeting this subect. He yet believed that our Government had of late been engaged in the discussion with that Government of the subjects presented in the resolutions.

creased, and that a declaration of our principles by Congress, well supported, would be producgreat importance, and ought to be deliberately considered, if adopted at all. Such a proposi-tion should come with authority from the Com-mittee on Foreign Affairs. Both Houses should

Mr. Bocock concluded by moving a reference to the Committee on Foreign Affairs: which was adopted by a decisive vota.

A communication was received from the Clerk of the House, asking permission to purchase from any persons certain scarce books ordered for the use of the members. Mr. Faulkner presented a resolution conferring upon the Clerk the authority desired.

tee of the Whole on the Deficiency bill.

Whole. He was one of three, north of the Mr. Stanton said the State of Arkansas had ture of Maine, as now constituted, did not

quired an influence there. He said one branch of that Legislature had that Legislature had violated the rights the Committee of the Whole House.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil-and Diplomatic bill; and Mr. McDonald denounced Whigs, Abolition-

Mr. Carothers arose to address the House in support of the Nebraska hill.

He spoke as a Whig, and as a Southern Whig, and reviewed the late history of parties to show that in the late defeat of the Whig party, the Anti-Slavery sentiment had been rebuked. That sentiment had marked the able, dignified, and patriotic Fillmore, as it victim, and had elevated a glorious hero and pure man as its condidate. But he had fallen, here man as its condidate. But he had fallen, here man as its condidate. But he had fallen, here man as its condidate. But he had fallen, here man as its condidate. But he had fallen, here man as its condidate. But he had fallen, here man as its condidate. But he had fallen, here man as its condidate.

pure man as its candidate. But he had fallen, because sympathy with the Anti-Slavery sentiment had been confidently charged upon him.

The Democrats had triumphed over him, but only, as it has appeared, to ragret their triumph. They have a President whom they neither love nor respect; one who stands in no better position, if as good, as did John Tyler. The latit was of paramount importance. It was so in the Territories, indeed, it was always confessed, had a party of at least seven to do him service and reversively corence; but President Pierce, the speaker believed, could command but three.

He would not, however, oppose a bill because of his opposition to the President, who urges its passage. He defended it from the

comed one no less able and independent than those who had then contributed their aid. Mr. Fankner proceeded at length to the examination of the subjects embraced in the Nebraska bill, to which he gave his hearty approval.

THE LATE IMPENDING DUEL.

The correspondence between Messrs. Cutting and Breckinridge, and their friends, is given in full in many of the papers of the day. We do not care to burden our columns with such a matter; but, finding a well-condensed summary of the contents of these letters in the New York Herald, we appropriate it to our

"On Monday, the 27th of March, after the personal discussion in the House, Mr. Cutting addressed a note to Mr. Breckinridge, in which he demanded of him a withdrawal of the word 'false,' or that he would make such explanations as were due from one gentleman to another, and he referred to Mr. Maurice as his friend to act for him. Mr. Breckinridge replied to the first part of his note, that the word 'false' was used by him in consequence of a previous expression made use of by Mr. Cutting, and until that was withdrawn he could no withdraw the word complained of. With ref-erence to the second part of the note, Mr. Breckinridge considered it a challenge, and accordingly appointed Col. Hawkins his friend to arrange preliminaries.

"On the following morning, Tuesday, Col.
Hawkins met Mr. Maurice, and tendered him

a note from Mr. Breckinridge, accepting the alternative proposition suggested in Mr. Cut-ting's note. This Mr. Maurica declined, but presented a letter from Mr. Cutting, which Col. Hawkins considered could not be received, on the ground that no additional note could be accepted until Mr. Breckinridge's response to Mr. Cutting's challenge had been received by Thereupon, both gentlemen sepa rated, and Col. Hawkins delivered Mr. Breck inridge's note to Mr. Cutting, in person. "Mr. Maurice did not deliver the note held from Mr. Cutting to Breckinridge. "Mr. Cutting, at this stage of the proceedings, substituted Col. Monroe for Mr. Maurice

as his friend, who waited upon Col. Hawkins and demanded the terms of meeting. "On Wednesday morning, Col. Hawkin met Col. Monroe, and handed him in writing the terms namely, to meet that afternoon b tween three and four o'clock, near Mr. Blair's residence, with rifles, at sixty paces. At th interview the position of Mr. Breekinridge, as the challenged party, was not called in ques-tion, but objection was made by Col. Monroe to the hour of meeting, on the ground that weapons could not be procured in time. There upon, Col. Hawkins consented to a postpone-ment of the meeting till the following morning, and it was agreed that the friends of the ties should meet that evening and make

final arrangements. "In the evening, Col. Monroe presented paper in writing, claiming that his principal was the challenged, not the challenging party, and therefore had the choice of weapons which he named—pistols, at ten paces.

"Col. Hawkins declined to accede to this view of the case, or yield the right of his prin-

cipal to name the time, place, and weapons, as the challenged party.
"Col. Monroe took the ground that neither he nor his principal considered the first note a challenge, but asked for time to confer with Mr. Cutting.
"Col. Monroe, the next morning, stated that

he was authorized by Mr. Cutting to declare that his first note was not intended as a challenge.
"Col. Hawkins then referred them to Mr Breekinridge's first note, of the 27th, in which he declined to make the retraction of the word 'false,' so long as the cause remained in Mr.

Cutting's previous expressions. "To this Mr. Cutting replied, in writing, that the expressions used were intended as a critieism on his arguments, and not as personal to

"Mr. Breckinridge thereupon expressed his satisfaction at the disavowal of any personal offence on the part of Mr. Cutting, and willingly withdrew the offensive rejoinder, remarking, that a similar disavowal on the part of Mr. Cutting, at the time, would have pro vented all difficulty.

"The affair was there terminated, to the satisfaction of the friends of both parties."

Two Days Later from Europe. The Europa arrived at New York on Saturday evening, with Liverpool dates of the 25th

ultimo.

Political affairs were unchanged. The feat of war had caused dullness in the markets. The export of gold was not to heavy, and the rate of interest was unchanged. The Lon-don Globe states that Russia has consented to sian people were carnestly petitioning their Government to join the Western Powers, bu the Government holds back. Austria seems to act with the Western Powers, but not in any decided or definite manner. There is nothing new from Asia or Kulafat. The fleets retained their former positions. An English and French frigate have gone to destroy the Russian stock-

ade at the mouth of the Danube.

The Czar's written refusal to the demand of the Western Powers had not yet come to hand. It was supposed that he would not send a cate gorical answer, but will accept war, if it i offered.

The export of grain was prohibited from the Ionian leisnds.

Liverpool, March 25.—Cotton bad declined 4d. to 4d. Wheat-6d. decline. Flour-2s.

From California, Oregon, &c. The steamer George Law arrived at Nev

York yesterday, with 500 passengers. She cings the California mails to the 16th ultime and nearly a million of dollars in gold. It is said that immense quantities of gold were being gathered at the mines. The bill before the Lagislature providing for the elec-tion of a United States Senator at this session, had failed. The excitement relative to the Senatorial election, however, continued. Two members of the State Senate have published a card stating that they had been approached with a bribe of \$20,000, to vote for postponement of the election. This is a setoff to the charge of bribery on the other side. Indian difficulties had again broken out. The dates from Oregon are to March 1

Rich gold diggings are reported to have been discovered near the Willamette.
In Washington Territory, Columbia Lancaster has been chosen delegate to Congress. Great excitement existed at Aspinwall, i consequence of the prevalence of orime and the

The steamer Columbus, from Lower Califor-

nia, had arrived at San Francisco. She brought up, as prisoner, Frederick Emery, the reputed Secretary of State of the filibuster Republic of He was arrested at San Diego, by Sonora. Walker was at the last accounts forcing some

of the Californians to swear allegiance to the new Government. He had shot two of his men, (T. F. Nelson and Arthur Morrison,) for an atempt to flibuster on their own account. The Mexican brig Desperado, with two hundred men and six cannon, was on her way to Ensenada, and the same number of troops were or for any new impression, label, or ornament, to b proceeding by land to drive Walker from his

proceeding by land to drive Walker from his position.

The Aspinwall Courier says that Lieutenant Strain and two of his men had reached thaping no, in quest of provisions and boats for the relief of the remainder of his party, consisting of mineteen men, who had been left four weeks previously on the banks of the Chucanaque river. The party were forty-nine days getting from the Atlantic to a point of the Yavisa, near the Pacific, during which time they were fifteen days out of provisions and became.

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Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents. naque river. The party were forty-nine days getting from the Atlantic to a point of the Yavisa, near the Pacific, during which time they were fifteen days out of provisions, and became

BALTIMORE, APRIL 10 .- Flour has not de

Markets.

clined as much as it was supposed it would have done under the late European newssales of 500 barrels of City Mills at \$7.37. Wheat—sales of 8,000 bushels of white at \$1.80, and of red at \$1.72 a \$1.75. Corn sales of 13,000 bushels at 71 a 72 cents for cales of 1,000 bushels at 48 a 49 cents. But ter in kegs at 12 a 14 cents; roll at 16 a 18 cents. Whiskey sold at 24 a 25 cents.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY CANNOT BE CONTRO-VERTED.

One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Trumbull county, Ohio. The case was that of a young lady, who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians, who had treated it as one of Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler vas then called in, and for a time believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He patent was suffering from worms, and, after much perussion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr McLane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the las gest size. After she passed them, her health imme diately returned. She is since married and contiues to enjoy excellent health

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ary power .- International Jo Five hundred pages of just such reading as enchains the interest, the curiosity, yea, the whole soul, until the last line of the last page is finished.—South Bos-This is a work of surpass The Lamplighter deserves all the praise it has re-

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April 8.

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SPERCHES AGAINST THE NEBRASKA BILL. Mr. Seward's speech, "Freedom and Public Faith "_ price \$1 per hundred. The same speech in German, at the same price.

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Washington, D. C.

Tennessee, 1,939 -1 to every 517 persons. *Kentucky has a population, including her slaves, of 952,405; Connecticut, including her paners, 370,791. Kentucky has, as you will perceive, nearly three times the population of

-Kentucky, 1,018-or, 1 to every 540 inhab-

"The joint population of Massachusetts and Connecticut is 1,365,290; that of Kentucky and Tennes ce is 1,985,030. Thus Massachu sens and Connecticut, with a population of upwards of half a million less than Kentucky and Tennessee, annually sends forth 1,886,255 gallons more of Equid fire, to burn up the stomachs, bewilder the intellects, inflame the passions, rob the families, destroy the happines, and damn the souls of thousands of human beings who might otherwise be happy, sober, and usoful members of society.

Mr. Anderson suppresses or carelessly overlooks mential facts. It is true that the ratio of churchts in Massachusetts to the population is 1 to 695, while in Tennessee it is 1 to 517. But, in the very next column of the table from which Mr. Anderson quoted this, there stand the figures, showing the aggregate amount of church accommodations in the several States, from which will accommodate 682 998 people; while those Tennessee will accommodate 606,695. And a still another we are enabled to judge of the